

NEW HOME OF STATE JOURNAL

Something of This Newspaper's
Modern Building.

Recently Constructed and Now
Occupied.

IS A FIRE-PROOF STRUCTURE

Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Tile
and Terra Cotta.

One of Topeka's Beautiful and
Notable Buildings.

A White Edifice of Classic
Architecture.

The State Journal recently moved into its new home, which has been under construction for the past year. This is the third building owned and occupied by the paper since the present proprietor, Frank P. MacLennan, bought the property at auction twenty-seven years ago in October, 1885.

All three buildings have been at the same corner of Kansas avenue and Eighth avenue. A picture of each is given on this page.

During this time the paper has been printed every week day at the same location, excepting during the erection of the second building, when for a year in 1895 and 1896 the paper was issued at leased quarters on Seventh street between Kansas avenue and Quincy street. The new building was constructed around, under and over the big printing press which was in service throughout the last construction.

The general design of the new building was supplied by the owner who selected the high grade white terra cotta for the exterior and said he would like a fire proof structure of reinforced concrete and steel, Ionic columns, a prominent red tile roof, ovals with blinking eyes, an illuminated clock, a plain substantial looking business office with some marble for solidity and character, an attractive and convenient place for publishing the daily newspaper.

The design and details were carefully worked out and carried to completion by the architect, J. C. Holland & Son and Henry Bennett, the contractor, all of Topeka, who are proud of their work and believe they have constructed a notable building that is classic, unique, and substantial, an ornament to the city, a useful structure adapted to the newspaper business.

Many have declared the result a strikingly attractive, handsome edifice. It is unique, different and stands out, day and night, a prominent landmark on the principal thoroughfare in Topeka and at one of the most prominent corners.

It stands "four square to the world." There are three floors and basement with a frontage of 75 feet on Kansas avenue, the same on Eighth. Light and air are on four sides; two streets, an alley in the rear, and an area way or court on the south. This area way sacrifices valuable building ground but gives light and ventilation to important rooms and isolates the building entirely from any other structure.

On the first floor are the business office, 25x50 feet; the composing room, 25x75 feet; the press and stereotyping rooms.

On the second floor are the reporters' rooms, circulation and advertising rooms, artist's room, editorial rooms, proof room and Mr. MacLennan's office.

The third floor is for future use.

In the basement are the carriers' rooms, mailing rooms, storage rooms, etc.

The business office has counter, wainscoting and stairway of marble, not with the idea of luxurious surroundings but as substantial furnishings. The floor is of white tile.

The stairway is one of the special features of the business office and of

THE NEW HOME OF THE TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.



Completed March, 1913. Fire-proof construction steel and reinforced concrete; exterior, white terra cotta; roof, red tile. Features: Ionic columns, electric blinking eyes, illuminated clock, business office finish marble and marble stairway, light and air on four sides. Three stories and basement, frontage 75 feet. Occupied exclusively by the State Journal daily newspaper.



The building occupied by the State Journal at the time the present proprietor bought the paper in 1885 until 1895.

the building. At the head of the half-way landing is an illuminated art glass, representing the first or Gutenberg's printing press. This feature was supplied by O. R. Wilson, of Topeka, from a design furnished by the State Journal. The picture is painted in oil and burned into the glass by repeated burnings and is especially attractive, particularly at night. The name of the artist is Amos Cummings.

At the left of the landing is a plate glass window through which shows the modern 25 page Goss web perfecting printing press used by the State Journal.

The new composing room, which is lighted on three sides and provided with new metal furniture and cabi-

nets, eight linotypes and a complete general equipment, was finished and occupied before the remainder of the building was in service. Temporary rooms for the business office and staff and reporters were occupied for several months in an adjacent building.

The floors of the basement and third story are of concrete; of the first and second stories hard maple laid on concrete. The corridors are of white tile; the partitions of hollow tile or stone.

The cost of the building was about \$72,000.

Those who supplied various materials and took the several parts in the construction have announcements in

this issue of the paper. Principal among these firms are:

J. C. Holland & Son, architects.
Henry Bennett, contractor.
Louis Van Dorp, tile roof and cornice.
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., terra cotta.
Capital City Vitified Brick & Paving Co., brick.
Chicago Lumber Co., lumber.
T. G. Smith & Son, tile floors.
Hargreaves & Co., cement and prism lights.
Central Sash & Door Co.
C. M. Hill & Co., interior decoration.
H. C. Lang, painting.
W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Co., hardware.
Johnson & Beck, plumbing and heating.
E. P. Jordan, electric wiring and fixtures.
Capital Iron Works, structural iron work.
Vermont Marble Co., marble.
Cuthbert & Sons, cut stone.
Western Union Telegraph, illuminated clock.
Acme White Lead & Color Works, glass.
Johnston & Starr, sand and crushed stone.

He and his aged mother had been to California for the benefit of his health but he had grown worse and was hurrying home to die.

"Glasen" is to be revealed tonight sometime between 8 and 8:45 p. m. in the windows of the Kimball Piano Co., at 822 Kansas ave.—Adv.

STORY OF FRISCO

Spanish Documents Reveal Interesting History.

City Founded Before Nation—
March 27, 1776.

Berkeley, Calif., April 5.—The yellow musty pages of an old Spanish ecclesiastical document in the possession of the University of California have yielded to researchers a new story of the founding of San Francisco, which places the date before the birth of the nation—March 27, 1776. The document is contained in the Robert E. Cowan collection presented to the academy of Pacific coast history by the late C. P. Huntington. It has just been deciphered by Professor F. C. Telegart. The narrative deals with the journey from Sonora, Mex., of Padre Pedro Font, first apostle to the Indians of San Francisco peninsula. His party founded a mission at Yuma, Arizona, then crossed to Imperial valley to San Diego and moved up the coast to San Francisco. There "on the extremity of the White cliff, at the inner point of the entrance to the harbor," the cross was planted, and a settlement established.

SUNSHINE IS NEEDED.

Realty Business Would Pick Up
Under Better Conditions.

Building permits this week call for the construction of a half dozen dwellings. The permits aggregate in round numbers, \$14,000.

A week of sunshine would tend to increase the number of sales among the dealers in property. Men in both realty and building circles feel that this will prove one of the most prosperous seasons in the history of the city.

Following is a list of building permits issued this week:

Jacob Frank, one-story dwelling, Greeley street, near Lake	\$1,150
Mrs. E. Devondorf, addition to dwelling, 1125 Tyler street	400
Seymour Packing Co., four-story poultry house, 112-115 E. Crane st.	
J. Q. Eddy, 1½-story dwelling, 139 Logan avenue	2,150
Frank L. Eldridge, one-story dwelling, 24 West Twenty-first street	3,00
H. C. Youngblood, two-story dwelling, 1114 College avenue	1,800
J. W. Green, one-story dwelling, 26 452 Locust street	1,115
Henry Bennett, Jr., two-story dwelling, 1534 Jewell street	2,500
Total	\$12,055

Man Died on Rock Island Train.
Pratt, Kan., April 5.—Chas. H. M. Ohara of St. Paul, Minn., died on train No. 2 of the Rock Island between here and Greensburg Friday.

HODGES' NEW PLAN

Enthusiastic Over Commission
Form State Government.

New Reform Receives Wide
Publicity and Approval.

MIGHT CALL SPECIAL SESSION

But Governor Is Reluctant About
His Untested Idea.

Will Seek Sentiment of Kansas
Legislative Members.

That Governor Hodges might call a special session of the legislature to submit to the voters his new plan for a commission form of state government, is the latest morsel for conversation among the men who are wise in Kansas politics. The Democratic governor is non-committal concerning the possibilities or probabilities of a special session. Yet he does admit that at a very early date he will seek expressions of the legislative members concerning the new plan and will publish a pamphlet outlining his new commission plan and expressions regarding the new method of state government as expressed by many men and women in public life.

One of the things which really offers a loop hole for the special session discussion is the fact that but two constitutional amendments were submitted to the voters by the regular legislative session. Under the Kansas law, three constitutional amendments may be submitted at any state wide election. So there is still nook saved for the commission form of state government amendment.

Governor Hodges' new plan was launched six weeks ago in a special message to the legislature. Since that time it has created nation wide discussion. The question was argued from every angle at the annual Bryan dinner in Lincoln recently. Several governors have already gone on record favoring the plan and it has endorsements from a score of men and women who rank as leaders in advance thought and advocates of reform legislation. Scores of eastern newspapers have printed pages about the Hodges plan and the Saturday Evening Post recently sent a man to Topeka to write a full page story of the new reform advanced by the Kansas executive.

Hodges Is Pleased.
"Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the wide discussion it has created," said Governor Hodges today, "I have really been surprised. Added to this is the fact that the plan has been very generally accepted as

as it is off the press, but will follow the matter up with a personal letter."

When the above question was followed by one seeking the possibility of a special session of the legislature in event the members expressed approval of the plan, Governor Hodges halted.

"That isn't a matter for discussion at this time," was the reply.

Discuss Plan From Stump.

In addition to the number of endorsements of the plan, Governor Hodges has received hundreds of requests for information concerning the commission form of state government. Only this week he received a proposal from an Iowa lyceum bureau urging him to accept a five weeks' speaking contract to discuss the commission plan in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This contract was rejected, although Governor Hodges admitted that he might agree to make three or four speeches on the subject in some of the northern states during the summer months.

There is one thing about the speaking question that is certain, though. Governor Hodges will this year make a number of speeches in Kansas, urging the adoption of this newest state reform. Among the first speeches will be in Wichita, where he has already been invited to discuss the plan. As to the ultimate result of this campaign, only time will tell. Governor Hodges isn't ready at this time to reveal his plans for putting the new commission plan in the Kansas statute books.

BEER TO CHILDREN

A Deplorable Condition Is De-
pleted in New York.

Science of Motherhood Should
Be Taught in Schools.

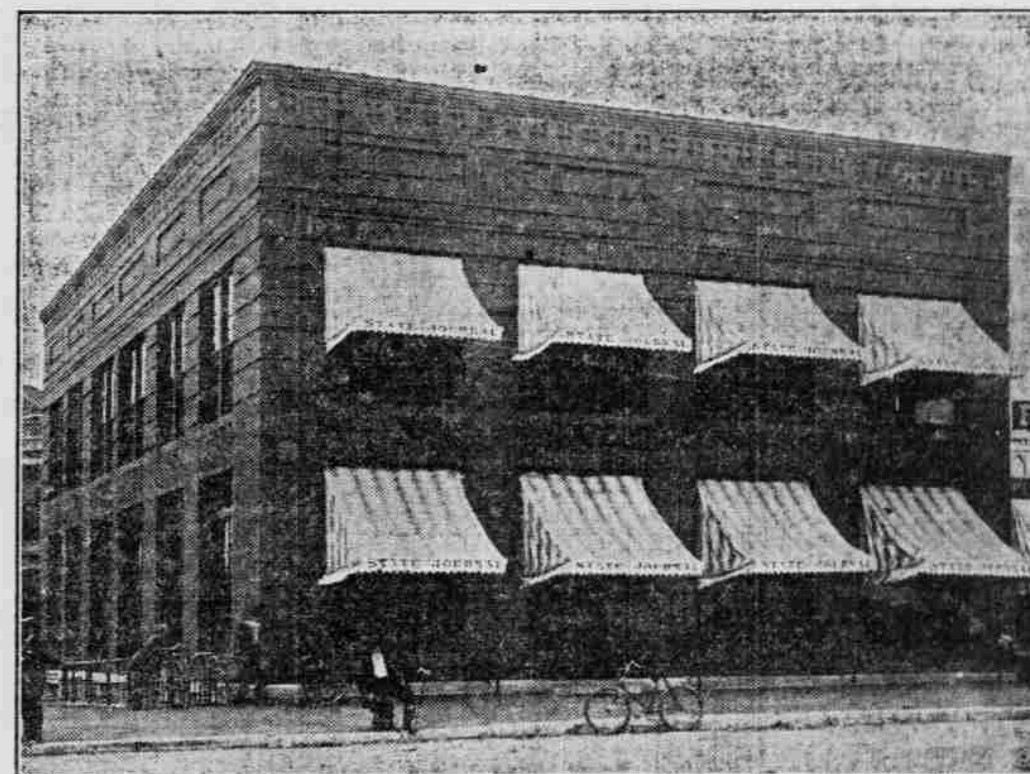
New York, April 5.—The great need of the whole country is, according to Dr. Mary Holton of this city, the proper instruction in the science of motherhood.

"Not only from the hygienic point of view, but also from the psychological and practical standpoints."

Every stage of a child's development from the moment of its birth day should be included in the curriculum of the public schools, declared Dr. Holton in an address to the Women's Legislative league today.

"We look askance at France," she said, "but New Yorkers do not realize that over 30,000 babies died in this city last year in their first year of birth. We have all the facilities in this country to teach young girls the all-important science of motherhood, but the instruction is being sadly neglected."

"Education is the all-important thing. Even the decreasing birth rate is less important, for if the uneducated population of the world increases extensively while the superior de-



The two story and basement building erected in 1896 and used until 1913. This building was of red pressed brick and covered two lots with a frontage of 50 feet.

PROTECT CANAL BIRDS

President Wilson Forbids Killing of
Plumage Varieties.

Panama, April 5.—An executive order issued by President Wilson forbidding under heavy penalty the destruction of birds of plumage in the canal zone has been put into effect by the canal commission. Another executive order exempts naval commandants from complying strictly with the safety appliance act, when such compliance is not entirely feasible.

sound reform doctrine. I think the plan is practicable and for the very best interests of the state. For that reason, we are arranging to compile a pamphlet containing a review of the subject as outlined in my message, together with statements and endorsements from the press and many public men and women.

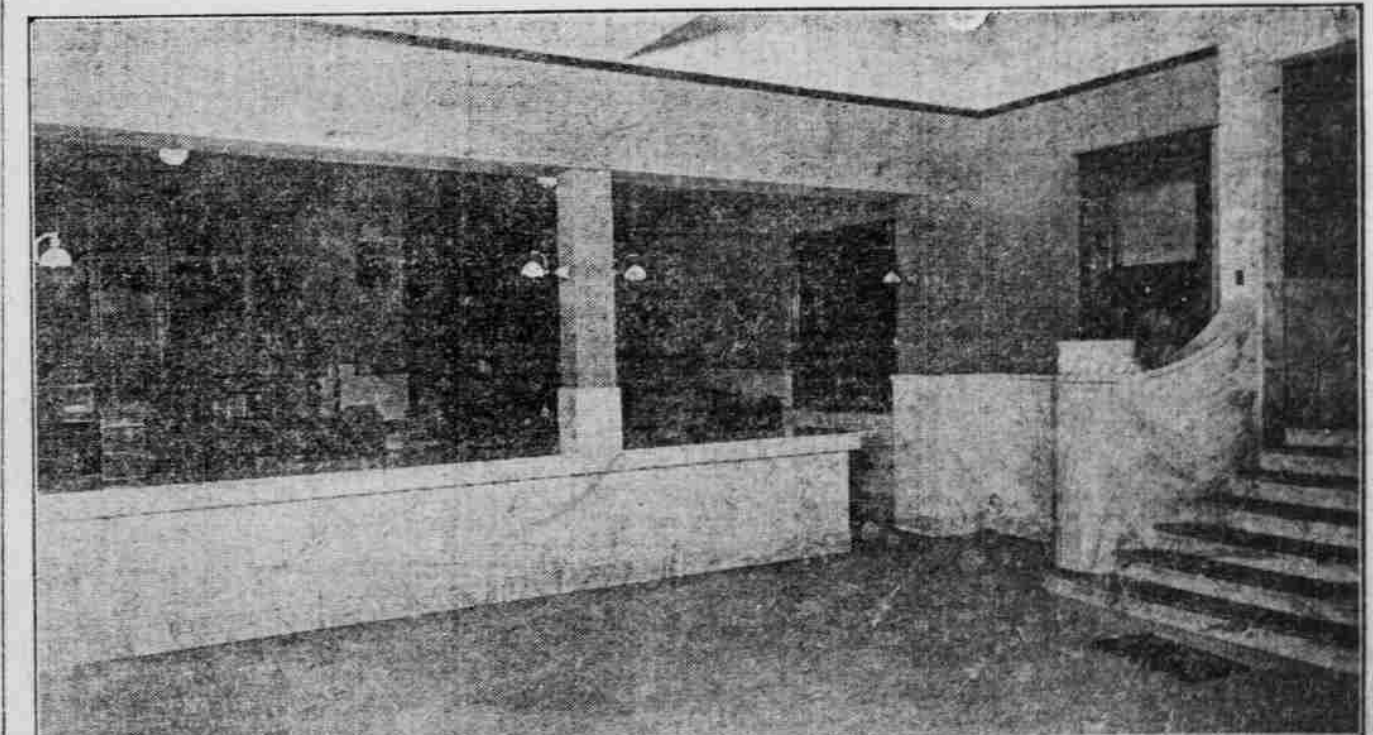
"Have you asked for an expression from the legislative members concerning the plan?" Governor Hodges was asked.

"Not yet," was the reply. "But I propose to do that very soon. I want to know how each member feels regarding the plan and will not only send him a copy of the pamphlet as soon

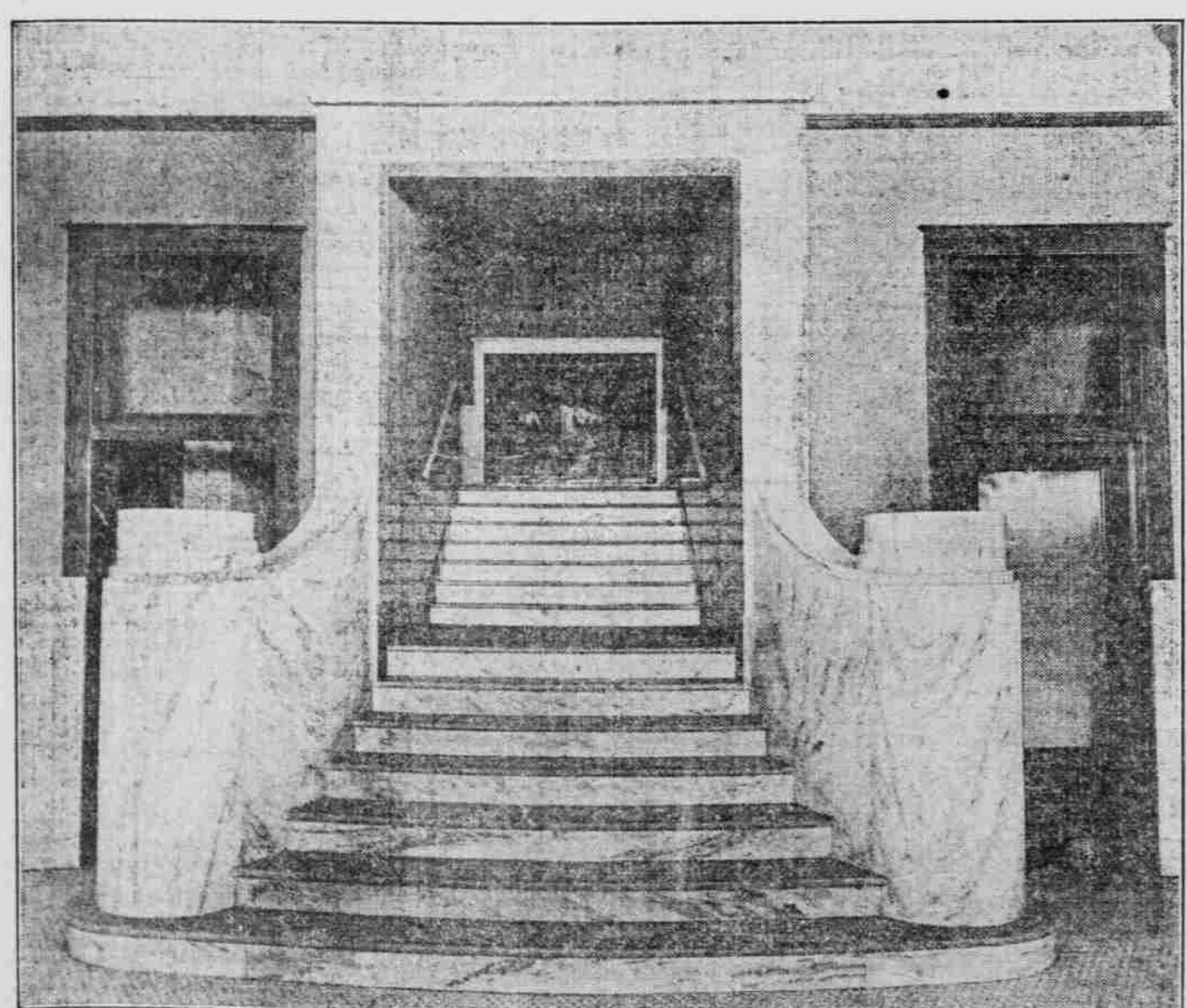
creases numerically, we will still be in a bad quandary, even though the birth rate in its total should increase."

Ninety per cent of the children in this city are given coffee and tea to drink and at least fifty per cent drink beer from the time they can swallow it, Dr. Holton declared. If the children needed stimulants it was because the system of child labor had overworked their little bodies, which would furnish another reason for its abolition.

"Was the testimony in that case cumulative?" "No, sir; it was just the plain stuff."—Baltimore American.



A portion of the business office. The counter, wainscoting and stairs are of marble; the floor white tile.



View of the marble stairway leading to the reportorial and other staff departments of the State Journal. This stairway is a feature of the business office lobby. At the head of one landing is an illuminated art glass in colors, representing the first printing press.